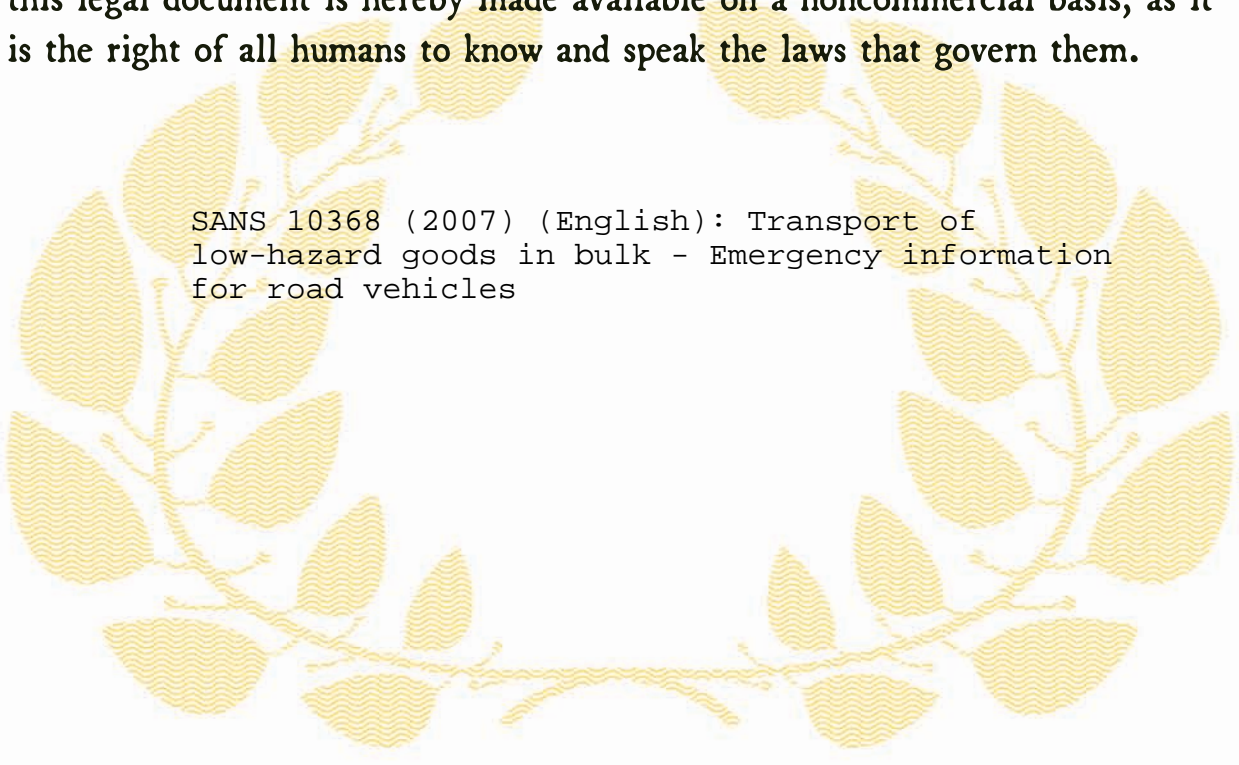




# *Republic of South Africa*

## EDICT OF GOVERNMENT

In order to promote public education and public safety, equal justice for all, a better informed citizenry, the rule of law, world trade and world peace, this legal document is hereby made available on a noncommercial basis, as it is the right of all humans to know and speak the laws that govern them.



SANS 10368 (2007) (English): Transport of  
low-hazard goods in bulk - Emergency information  
for road vehicles



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**SANS 10368:2007**

Edition 1.1

Any reference to SABS 0368 is deemed  
to be a reference to this standard  
(Government Notice No. 1373 of 8 November 2002)

# **SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARD**

## **Transport of low-hazard goods in bulk — Emergency information for road vehicles**

# **SANS 10368:2007**

Edition 1.1

## **Table of changes**

| <b>Change No.</b> | <b>Date</b> | <b>Scope</b>  |
|-------------------|-------------|---|
| Amdt 1            | 2007        | Amended to change the designation of SABS standards to SANS standards, with no technical changes. |

## **Foreword**

This South African standard was approved by National Committee StanSA SC 5140.06X, *National committee for dangerous goods standards – Classification and information*, in accordance with procedures of Standards South Africa, in compliance with annex 3 of the WTO/TBT agreement.

This document was published in November 2007. This document supercedes SABS 0368:2001 (edition 1).

Annex A forms an integral part of this standard.

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## **Transport of low-hazard goods in bulk — Emergency information for road vehicles**

### **1 Scope**

This standard covers the requirements for the placarding of, and documentation for, road tankers, vehicles carrying portable tanks, and other vehicles that exceed 3 500 kg GVM and that transport liquids, powders and granular solids that are not classified as dangerous goods in terms of SABS 0228. The information on the placards and documents is intended for the use of emergency services when there are large spills that could present an environmental or road user hazard in the short term.

### **2 Normative reference**

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. All standards are subject to revision and, since any reference to a standard is deemed to be a reference to the latest edition of that standard, parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to take steps to ensure the use of the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Information on currently valid national and international standards can be obtained from Standards South Africa.

[\*SANS 10228, The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport.\*](#)

### **3 Definitions and abbreviation**

#### **3.1 Definitions**

For the purposes of this standard the following definitions apply:

##### **3.1.1**

##### **heavy goods vehicle**

a vehicle with a GVM of 3 500 kg and above

##### **3.1.2**

##### **incident**

an unplanned event during transportation which involves leakage or spillage, or risk thereof

##### **3.1.3**

##### **large spill**

a spill of sufficient quantity to cause the identified hazard

##### **3.1.4**

##### **low-hazard goods**

goods that are not classified as dangerous goods in terms of SANS 10228 but that could still pose some hazard, mainly of a temporary nature, when a large spill occurs

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### **3.1.5**

#### **low-hazard triangle**

an equilateral triangle with each side of length 350 mm with corners accented in black and incorporating a symbol illustrating the potential hazard associated with spillage of the material (see annex A)

### **3.1.6**

#### **operator**

the person responsible for the use of a motor vehicle

### **3.1.7**

#### **placard**

a flat panel suitable for attaching to a vehicle, and designed and constructed in accordance with the dimensions specified in this standard

## **3.2 Abbreviation**

### **GVM**

gross vehicle mass

## **4 Vehicles requiring placarding**

All heavy goods vehicles that transport liquids, powders and granular solids not classified as dangerous goods in bulk or containment units in excess of 1 000 kg, or 1 000 L where applicable, shall carry the emergency information in compliance with the requirements of this standard. Bulk transport may be in the form of fixed tanks, portable tanks, or open or closed load bed trucks.

## **5 Emergency instructions**

Vehicles that fall within the scope of clause 4 shall be supplied with a document containing written instructions to the driver on the form of action to take in the case of an incident where spillage of the load occurs. In addition to the instructions to the driver, this document shall provide the name, address and telephone number(s) of the operator. In the event of an incident, the driver shall provide the written instructions to the emergency services when requested to do so.

## **6 Placarding of vehicles**

### **6.1 General requirements**

Vehicles that fall within the scope of clause 4 shall be fitted with low-hazard placards (see annex A) in accordance with the requirements of clause 7.

### **6.2 Placards for rigid vehicles, semi-trailers and trailers**

Three placards in accordance with annex A shall be so affixed to each cargo containment area of a rigid vehicle, semi-trailer, or trailer, one at the rear and one on each side of the vehicle, as to be clearly visible from the roadside.

### **6.3 Placards for containers**

In the case of vehicles carrying containers, the containers themselves shall be placarded on four sides, so as to be clearly visible from the roadside and from the rear of the vehicle at all times.



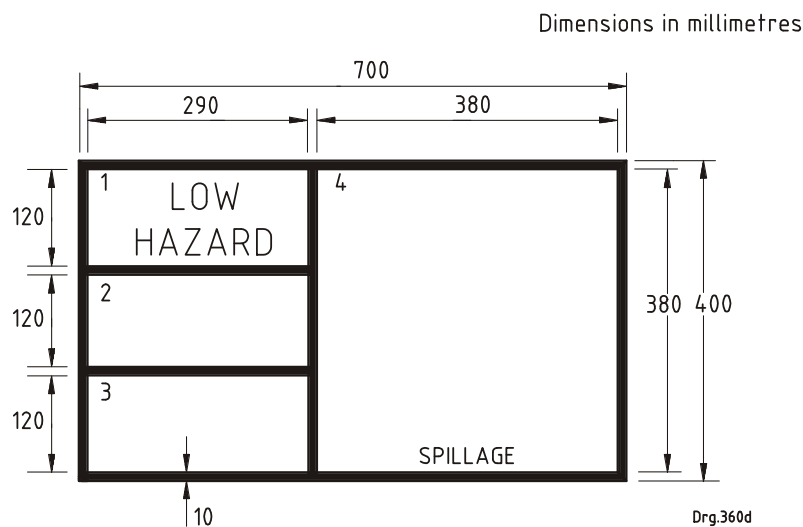
## 7 Responsibility for placarding

The consignor shall provide the operator with the placards, or with the information on the correct placard and low-hazard symbol to be used with the goods offered for transport. It shall be the duty of the operator to obtain the placards and to ensure that they are displayed correctly on the vehicle.

## 8 Requirements for the placard

### 8.1 Placard design

A placard shall be divided into four information zones as shown in figure 1.



#### Key

- 1 "LOW HAZARD" indication zone
- 2 Hazard description zone
- 3 Telephone number zone
- 4 Hazard identification zone

**Figure 1 — Placard design**

## **8.2 Placard dimensions**

The dimensions of the zones shall be those shown in figure 1.

## **8.3 Placard colours**

The placard shall have black lines of width 10 mm on a white background.

All text and symbols used within the placard zones (see 8.1 and 8.4) shall be in black on a white background.

## **8.4 Placard zones**

### **8.4.1 "LOW HAZARD" zone**

The "LOW HAZARD" zone, identified in figure 1, shall contain the words "LOW HAZARD" in black letters of height at least 50 mm.

### **8.4.2 The hazard description zone**

The hazard description zone shall contain one or more words that describe the type of low hazard that could be caused when a spillage of the substance occurs, for example "Pollutant", "Slippery when wet", etc.

### **8.4.3 The telephone number zone**

#### **8.4.3.1 Telephone number for road tankers and bulk carriers**

The telephone number zone shall contain one or two telephone numbers, one of which shall be a landline, preceded by the area code. The telephone number(s) shall be that/those of the operator, or of the premises from which the operator's business is conducted, where details of the cargo and of the route of the vehicle shall be available on a 24 h basis.

#### **8.4.3.2 Telephone number for vehicles transporting containers**

This space on the placard may be left blank if the relevant telephone number(s) of the operator appear(s) on both doors of the vehicle.

### **8.4.4 The hazard identification zone**

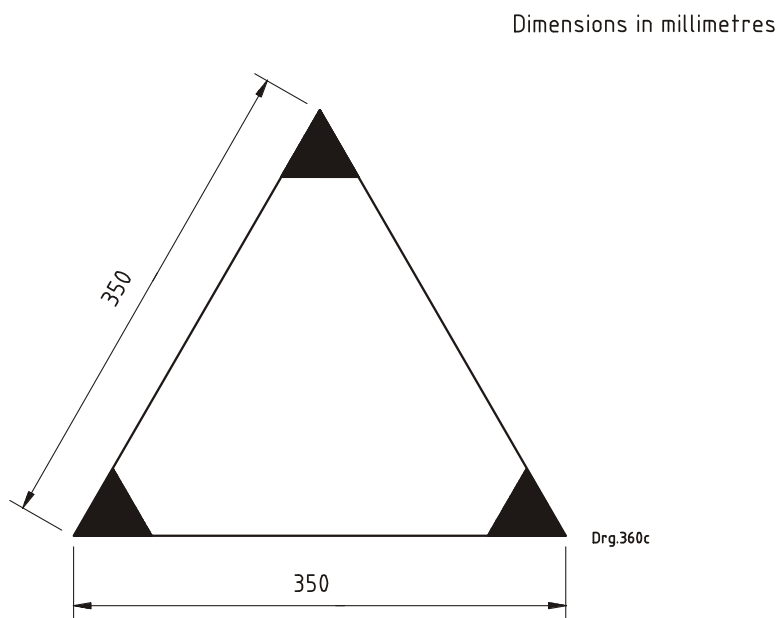
The hazard identification zone shall display the low-hazard triangle containing the relevant symbol (see annex A) associated with spillage of the goods being carried. The word "SPILLAGE" shall appear between the base of the low-hazard triangle and the lower border of the placard (see figure 1).

## **8.5 Placard construction**

The placard shall be so constructed and mounted that no distortion occurs when it is exposed to normal operating forces encountered during transport.

## 8.6 Low-hazard triangle

The low-hazard triangle shall consist of an equilateral triangle with each side of length 350 mm, in accordance with the design shown in figure 2.



**Figure 2 — Low-hazard triangle**

## **Annex A**

(normative)

### **Placard symbols**

#### **A.1 General**

The low-hazard symbols (see note) shall consist of pictograms, as shown in figures A.1 to A.5 (inclusive), enclosed in triangles (see 8.6) and shall be rendered in black on a white background.

The environmental hazard symbol (see A.2) shall be used in all cases, except where it is known that the hazards of the goods associated with the symbols in A.3, A.4 and A.5 pose a more immediate danger or where it is known that the goods associated with the symbol in A.6 pose a minimal hazard.

NOTE The symbols are representative of the type of hazard posed by a large spill, but are not limiting in scope.

#### **A.2 Environmental hazard symbol**



**Figure A.1 — Environmental hazard symbol**

The environmental hazard symbol shall be used when a spill will pose a threat of a temporary nature to any ecological system, for example a water pollutant that would endanger aquatic life. The following are examples of goods that could be regarded as environmental hazards:

- milk;
- wine;
- spirits; and
- other beverages.

### **A.3 Slippery hazard symbol**

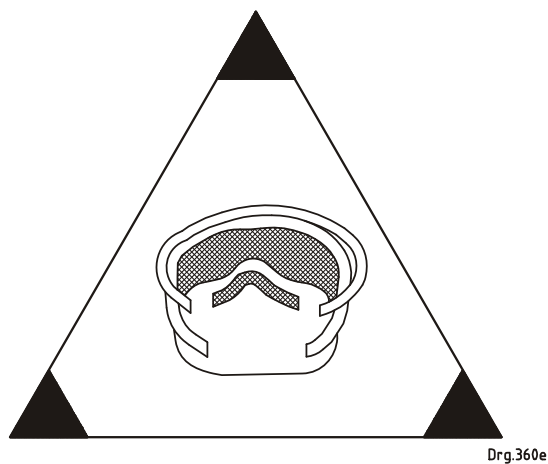


**Figure A.2 — Slippery hazard symbol**

The slippery hazard symbol shall be used when spills will result in slippery road conditions that could lead to accidents. The following are examples of goods that pose a slippery hazard:

- vegetable oil;
- petroleum-based products that are not classified as dangerous goods; and
- waxes, including wax emulsions in water.

### **A.4 Fine dust hazard symbol**



**Figure A.3 — Fine dust hazard symbol**

The fine dust hazard symbol shall be used when spills will result in fine dust that could present a breathing hazard, or cause irritation of the mucous membranes, or affect road visibility. The following are examples of goods that pose a fine dust hazard:

- flour;
- sand or any granular material that contains a portion of fine particles;
- cereals and other plant seeds that contain a portion of fine particles; and
- stock feeds.

### **A.5 Symbol for hazard caused by spraying with water**

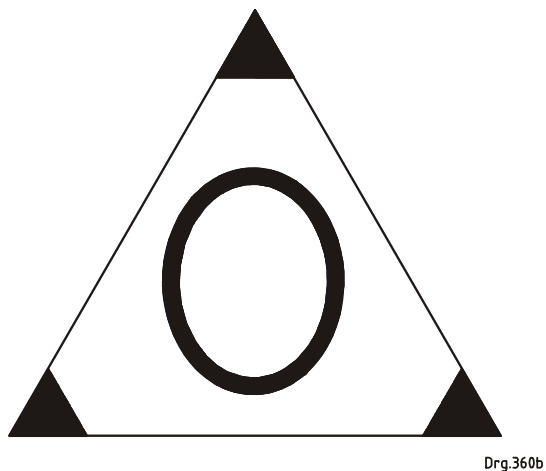


**Figure A.4 — Symbol for hazard caused by spraying with water**

The symbol for the hazard caused by spraying with water shall be used when spraying with water could result in slippery conditions. The following are examples of goods that pose a slippery hazard:

- surfactants in powder form;
- soap powder; and
- certain water-treatment chemicals, for example flocculants.

## **A.6 Minimal hazard symbol**



**Figure A.5 — Minimal hazard symbol**

The minimal hazard symbol shall be used when the goods being transported present no greater hazard than that presented by a wet road and have no adverse effect on the environment. The following are examples of goods that present a minimal hazard:

- potable water; and
- very dilute solutions in water.